New Haven Water and Sewer
Water Quality Report for year 2014

Water - Essential for Life

P.O. Box 98
New Haven, KY 40051

Meetings: 302 Center Street
Meeting Dates and Time: Third Thursday of every month 6:00 PM

KY0900312

Manager: Tim Bartley
Phone: (502) 549-3177

CCR Contact: Tim Bartley
Phone: (502) 549-3177

This report is designed to inform the public about the quality of water and services provided on a daily basis. Our commitment is to provide our customers with a safe, clean, and reliable supply of drinking water. We want to assure that we will continue to monitor, improve, and protect the water system and deliver a high quality product. Water is the most indispensable product in every home and we ask everyone to be conservative and help us in our efforts to protect the water source and the water system.

We purchase our water exclusively from Bardstown. Bardstown Municipal Water Derpartment (BMWD) utilizes water from Sympson Lake and the Beech Fork River. These sources are classified as surface water. A source water assessment of the system's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination has been completed. A summary of this plan is available through the Lincoln Trail Area Development District, 613 College St. Rd., Elizabethtown Kentucky, 42702, telephone, (270) 769-2393. It is also available at City Hall 302 Center Street, New Haven, Kentucky 40051 telephone (502) 549-3177 upon request. Areas of high concern consist of row crops, bridges, and culverts, urban and recreational grasses. These areas of concern do not represent a danger to the environment. The potential for chemical spills, leaks, or hazardous material accidentally spilling into the water source give these sites the susceptibility ranking of high. However, the overall ranking of the water sorce is moderate.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects may be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and may pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, (sewage plants, septic systems, livestock operations, or wildlife). Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, (naturally occurring or from stormwater runoff, wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming). Pesticides and herbicides, (stormwater runoff, agriculture or residential uses). Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, (by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, or from gas stations, stormwater runoff, or septic systems). Radioactive contaminants, (naturally occurring or from oil and gas production or mining activities).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water to provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some or all of these definitions may be found in this report:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Below Detection Levels (BDL) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Not Applicable (N/A) - does not apply.

Parts per million (ppm) - or milligrams per liter, (mg/l). One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) - or micrograms per liter, (µg/L). One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

Variances & Exemptions (V&E) - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system shall follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Information About Lead:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your local public water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

© 2014 Kentucky Rural Water Association

Spanish (Español) Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

The data presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with administrative regulations in 401 KAR Chapter 8. As authorized and approved by EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data in this table, though representative, may be more than one year old.

	Allowable Levels	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly %	Violation	Likely Source
Turbidity (NTU) TT * Representative samples of filtered water	No more than 1 NTU* Less than 0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly samples	0.13	100	No	Soil runoff

Regulated Contaminant Test Results							
Contaminant [code] (units)	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Report Level**	**Range of Detection**	**Date of Sample**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Radioactive Contaminants							
Beta photon emitters (pCi/L)	50	0	4	4 to 4	Feb-10	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha emitters [4000] (pCi/L)	15	0	0.02	0.02 to 0.02	Feb-10	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (µg/L)	30	0	0.09	0.09 to 0.09	Feb-10	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	0.02	0.02 to 0.02	Feb-14	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.043 (90^{th} percentile)	0.0109 to 0.175	July-14	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.9	0.9 to 0.9	Jan-15	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	1.1	1.1 to 1.1	Feb-14	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides							
Atrazine [2050] (ppb)	3	3	0.16	0 to 0.43	Aug-14	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors							
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (measured as ppm, but reported as a ratio)	TT*	N/A	1.92 (lowest average)	1.42 to 2.56 (monthly ratios)	2014	No	Naturally present in environment.
*Monthly ratio is the % TOC removal achieved to the % TOC removal required. Annual average must be 1.00 or greater for compliance.							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.08 (highest average)	0.62 to 1.58	2014	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids] Idividual Sites	60	N/A	64 (high site average)	4 to 83 (range of individual sites)	2014	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes] Individual Sites	80	N/A	85 (high site average)	39 to 138 (range of individual sites)	2014	YES	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

In 2014 we received an Notice of Violation (NOV) from Kentucky Division of Water. This NOV was due to the method we used to post CCR on the internet. We are required to have a URL that takes the customer directly to the eCCR. Our URL for the 2013 CCR required navigation through our web site. There were no health effects due to this oversight. Remedial actions included detailing this NOV in the 2014 CCR.

We received a Notice of Violation (NOV) from KY Division of water in 2014. We exceeded the MCL for Total Trihaleomethanes (TTHM) in the 4th quarter of 2014. The MCL is 80 ppb and we had a result of 85 ppb. Since this we have changed operations of distibution system including flushing and tank turnover. Remedial actions included performing public notification and the required certification.

TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.